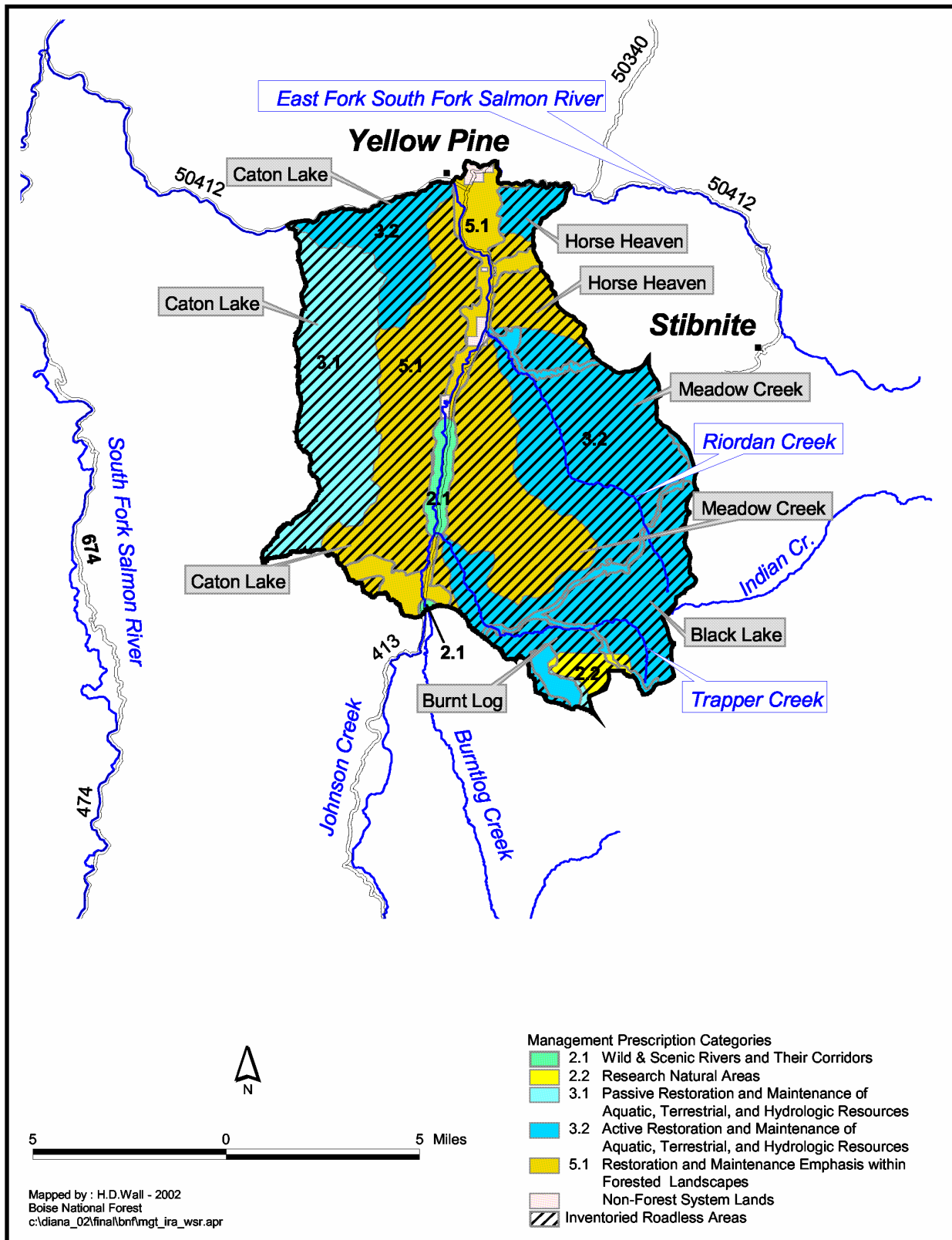


Management Area 21 - Lower Johnson Creek Location Map



Management Area 21 Lower Johnson Creek

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 21 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	1
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	16
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	43
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	40

General Location and Description - Management Area 21 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest primarily within the Lower Johnson Creek drainage just south of Yellow Pine, Idaho (see map, opposite page). The area lies in Valley County, and is part of the Cascade Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 63,900 acres, which includes several small, private inholdings, such as Wapiti Meadows, Cox Ranch, Bryant Ranch, and the community of Yellow Pine. The area is bordered by the Payette National Forest to the west, north, and northeast, by the Boise National Forest to the south, and by the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area to the southeast. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been fish habitat restoration, dispersed recreation, timber management, livestock grazing, and mineral development.

Access - The main access to the area is by Boise Forest Road 413 from Landmark to Yellow Pine, and Payette Forest Road 412 from McCall to Yellow Pine. Both of these roads are well maintained and gravel-surfaced. Johnson Creek airstrip is also used for access during summer months. The density of classified roads in the management area is an estimated 0.7 mile per square mile, and over half the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.4 and 0.9 mile per square mile. Relatively few trails provide access to the roadless portion.

Special Features - The management area lies adjacent to the Frank Church-River on No Return Wilderness. The 1,306-acre Chilcoot Peak Research Natural Area contains an undisturbed small alpine lake and pond, as well as climax lodgepole pine with an understory of Idaho fescue. Prominent landmarks in this area include Yellow Pine and Wapiti Meadows. Chinook salmon spawning areas occur from Deadhorse Rapids to Moose Creek. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this area. An estimated 88 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including all of the Black Lake and portions of the Horse Heaven, Caton Lake, Meadow Creek, and Burnt Log Roadless Areas.

One eligible Wild and Scenic River, Johnson Creek, falls within the management area. Johnson Creek has one segment in this area with a classification of Recreational. This segment is an estimated 2.9 miles, with a river corridor area of 940 acres. It is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable cultural resource value.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and in Valley County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There are ambient air monitors located within the Airshed in McCall and Garden Valley to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The closest Class I areas are the Sawtooth, Hells Canyon, and Selway-Bitterroot Wildernesses. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter in the county were fugitive dust from unpaved roads, wildfire, and prescribed fire. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was very low in Valley County (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 4,500 feet on the East Fork South Fork River to 9,195 feet atop Log Mountain. Management Area 21 falls primarily within the Bear Valley-Landmark Basin Uplands and Profile Peak-Monumental Summit Mountains Subsections. The main geomorphic landforms are glaciated mountains and rolling uplands, valley bottomlands, frost-churned uplands, and fluvial mountains. Slope gradients average between 15 to 40 percent in the bottomlands and frost-churned and rolling uplands, and between 30 to 80 percent in the glaciated and fluvial mountains. The surface geology is Idaho batholith granitics. Soils generally have low to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). In some locations, roads, timber harvest, and recreation are causing accelerated sediment, stream channel modification, and stream bank degradation.

The management area is in portions of the Lower Johnson Creek and East Fork South Fork Watersheds of the South Fork Salmon River Subbasin. The major streams in the area are the East Fork South Fork Salmon River, Johnson Creek, Riordan Creek, and Trapper Creek. Several high mountain lakes occur in the watershed, including Caton, Riordan, Rainbow, and Black Lakes. No Mans-Boulder is part of a state-regulated public water system for the community of Yellow Pine. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). In some locations, past wildfires, roads, timber harvest, mining, and recreation use have caused an increase in sedimentation and nutrient levels. Water bodies within the Caton Creek, Loosum-Reegan, No Mans-Boulder, and Wardenhoff-Bear subwatersheds were listed in 1998 as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The pollutants of concern were sediment and metals. There are no TMDL-assigned subwatersheds associated with this management area.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
1	3	2	3	2	1	0	4	2	4	0	1

This area has spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout, and is designated critical habitat for these Threatened species. Johnson Creek also has resident and fluvial populations of bull trout, and populations of redband trout, native cutthroat trout, brook trout, mountain whitefish, and sculpin. Chinook, steelhead, bull trout, and redband trout occur throughout this area, with a strong local population of bull trout in the Riordan subwatershed. Native cutthroat trout are found in the Wardenhoff-Bear and Riordan subwatersheds. Concerns for habitat conditions are related to sedimentation, limited pools, low bank stability, and low levels of large woody debris due to past management activities and wildland fires. For these reasons, aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in some locations. The Wardenhoff-Bear subwatershed has been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species and as a high-priority area for restoration.

Vegetation - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir and grand fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid-elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of grand fir, Douglas-fir, and subalpine fir, with pockets of persistent lodgepole pine and aspen. Forest communities of subalpine fir and whitebark pine are found in the upper elevations, interspersed with cliffs and talus slopes.

An estimated 5 percent of the area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Alpine Meadows. The main forested vegetation groups in the area are Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (12 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (38 percent), High Elevation Subalpine Fir (6 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (27 percent) and Cool Dry Douglas-fir (11 percent).

The Alpine Meadows group is functioning at risk due to localized impacts from sheep grazing, lodgepole pine encroachment, and lack of fire.

Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine is functioning at risk due to exclusion of fire and past high grading, creating a high percentage of Douglas-fir in the overstory and dense stands. The incidence and levels of western pine beetle and Douglas-fir beetle are high. Large-tree, single-storied structure is mostly absent.

Warm Dry Subalpine Fir is functioning properly. High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk due to the loss of whitebark pine, which is being infected by blister rust.

Riparian vegetation is functioning properly.

Botanical Resources - No known populations of Region 4 sensitive species occur within this management area. However, Idaho douglasia and Kellogg's bitterroot occur in surrounding areas, and potential habitat and undiscovered populations may exist within the area. No federally

listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants: Few noxious weeds and exotic plants have been found within the management area. Only about 10 percent of the management area has high susceptibility to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species. The main weed of concern is Canada thistle, which only occurs in a few small populations.

Wildlife Resources - Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests along the East Fork South Fork River provide habitat for white-headed woodpecker and flammulated owl, and limited winter range deer and elk. Mixed conifer forests at lower elevations provide habitat for Region 4 sensitive species, goshawk and great gray owl. Peregrine falcon and golden eagles may be found in isolated areas with rocky bluffs. High-elevation forests provide habitat for boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, wolverine, lynx, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Wolverine denning habitat exists in high-elevation cirque basins. Wolves likely occur here, and this area is part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. The area provides many habitats for migratory landbirds. Terrestrial wildlife habitat is functioning at risk. In managed areas, corridors, routes, and patterns have been altered by roads and harvest units. Timber harvest and fuelwood gathering have reduced snags and large woody debris. In unmanaged areas, fire exclusion has created dense stands that are at increasing risk to stand-replacing fire.

Recreation Resources - There are three small, developed campgrounds along the Johnson Creek corridor. Dispersed recreation occurs year-round and includes hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, ATV use, snowmobiling, and horseback riding. Much of the use in this area is local, originating from the Yellow Pine and Warm Lake areas. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 25. Most trails are open to some form of motorized vehicle use. Recreation special uses include two outfitter and guide operations.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Ranching, Forest Service History, and Mining. Lower Johnson Creek contains sites representative of the Western Idaho Archaic Complex, a unique period of Idaho prehistory dating four to six thousand years ago. Nez Perce camps existed along Johnson Creek and at Riordan Lake. These camps were used well into the historic period, and the area remains important to the Nez Perce people. Yellow Pine and ranches on Johnson Creek were established in the early 1900s in response to mining on Big Creek and the Thunder Mountain gold rush. The Forest Service established Johnson Creek Guard Station in 1922. During World War II, the Stibnite mines were one of the nation's largest producers of mercury and other strategic minerals.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 53,000 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 16,000 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 3 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited

timberland acres are found in MPC 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. The level of past timber management has been high in roaded areas and low elsewhere. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts and poles are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - This area has portions of one cattle allotment and one horse allotment. Management Area 21 provides an estimated 2,900 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent less than 1 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting, and development is currently taking place. The locatable mineral potential is moderate to high. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is moderate. The potential for other leasable mineral resources is low. The potential for common variety mineral materials is moderate.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels. A small portion of the area burned in the Thunderbolt Fire in 1994. Portions of this management area are in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area.

Yellow Pine is a nearby National Fire Plan community, and Wardenhoff-Bear, Loosum-Reegan, and No Mans-Boulder subwatersheds are considered wildland-urban interface areas due to private development adjacent to the Forest. Wardenhoff-Bear and No Mans-Boulder subwatershed are also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 28 percent lethal, 57 percent mixed¹ or 2, and 15 percent non-lethal. An estimated 13 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 47 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - Special use authorizations include telephone and electric utility corridors, the Johnson Creek airstrip, water transmission lines, Valley County transfer stations, an Idaho Department of Fish and Game dwelling, fisheries projects, a cemetery, and a designated utility corridor containing the Emmett-Stibnite power transmission line.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	2101	Manage the Johnson Creek eligible river corridor to its assigned Recreational classification standards, and preserve its ORVs and free-flowing status until the river undergoes a suitability study and the study finds it suitable for designation by Congress, or releases it from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	Vegetation Guideline	2102	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	2103	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	2104	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	2105	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Road Standard	2106	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To maintain the values for which the RNA was established.
	Fire Guideline	2107	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	2108	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	2109	Mechanical vegetation treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Fire Standard	2110	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Road Standard	2111	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	2112	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	2113	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	2114	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	2115	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	2116	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 5.1	Vegetation Standard	2117	In the MPC 5.1 portion of the Lower Johnson Creek Management Area, ground- disturbing activities associated with vegetation management actions, and associated road construction and reconstruction, shall be designed in a manner that the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment will demonstrate that adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Road Standard	2118	<p>New roads and landings shall be located outside of RCAs in the MPC 5.1 portion of the Lower Johnson Creek subwatershed, unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. <p>An exception to this standard is where construction of new roads in RCAs is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).</p>
	Road Standard	2119	<p>In the Lower Johnson Creek Management Area, except for the MPC 5.1 portion, do not reopen classified roads in Level 1 maintenance status or Level 2 roads that have become impassable unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, reopening these roads for use shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, reopening these roads shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. <p>Where reopening these roads cannot meet these constraints, consider decommissioning. An exception to this standard is where reopening Level 1 or 2 classified roads is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).</p>
	Vegetation Guideline	2120	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	2121	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Road Guideline	2122	Road construction and reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	2123	Improve water quality by reducing road-related accelerated sediment delivery to lower Johnson Creek and its tributaries.
	Objective	2124	Assist in de-listing South Fork of Salmon River drainage, including lower Johnson Creek, from the State of Idaho's impaired water bodies list, by applying appropriate and active watershed restoration to reduce sediment, which is the identified pollutant source.
	Objective	2125	Improve streambank stability by reducing sediment delivery to Johnson Creek, and by revegetating banks with native plant species as needed.
	Objective	2126	Restore aquatic and riparian habitats in Johnson Creek and its tributaries by reducing streambank instability and accelerated sediment resulting from existing roads and other disturbances.
	Objective	2127	Evaluate Riordan and Trapper Creek drainages to determine management actions needed to move toward desired conditions, with emphasis on improving riparian areas.
	Objective	2128	Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat in the Wardenhoff-Bear subwatershed to help strengthen listed fish species populations.
Vegetation	Objective	2129	Restore or maintain large, early seral tree component to improve stand composition and structure toward conditions described in Appendix A, with emphasis in the Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine vegetation group.
Botanical Resources	Objective	2130	Consider establishing the Shell Rock Peak area as a Botanical Special Interest Area due to the presence of unique wetland habitats and plant species of concern.
	Objective	2131	Evaluate and develop, if needed, a management plan for the special botanical area in the Shell Rock Peak area.
	Objective	2132	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
Recreation Resources	Objective	2133	Reduce impacts to riparian areas from recreation use and facilities, especially at Ice Hole, Golden Gate and Yellow Pine Campgrounds.
	Objective	2134	Provide for outfitter and guide opportunities in Caton Lake area to increase recreational access and experiences in this remote area.
	Objective	2135	Continue to coordinate with Valley County and Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation on the grooming of snowmobile trails to maintain this winter recreation opportunity.
	Objective	2136	Reduce unauthorized ATV use and enforce existing travel restrictions to reduce recreation impacts to wildlife, soil, and water resources.
	Objective	2137	Develop vegetation management plans for the Golden Gate, Ice Hole, and Yellow Pine developed recreation sites to guide vegetation management within these sites.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description		
Recreation Resources	Objective	2138	Determine if there is a need for an ATV bridge at Riordan Station across Riordan Creek. Install bridge if warranted.		
	Objective	2139	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy (\pm 5%):		
			ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area (\pm 5%)	
				Summer	Winter
			Semi -Primitive Non-Motorized	27%	0%
			Semi -Primitive Motorized	36%	88%
			Roaded Natural	15%	12%
	Roaded Modified	22%	0%		
			The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.		
Cultural Resources	Objective	2140	Maintain the National Register status of Johnson Creek Guard Station and other eligible properties.		
	Objective	2141	Conduct an inventory to identify historic trails and properties associated with the Thunder Mountain gold rush. Provide interpretive materials for the public using these trails.		
	Objective	2142	Monitor the conditions of historic properties in the management area to identify potential damage or loss.		
	Objective	2143	Nominate Johnson Creek Guard Station to the NRHP, develop a management plan to protect its historic character.		
Tribal Rights and Interests	Objective	2144	Continue operating under and update as needed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Nez Perce Tribe.		
Timberland Resources	Objective	2145	Design and implement restoration management activities that achieve desired vegetation conditions.		
Rangeland Resources	Standard	2146	Riparian area use will be a maximum of 30 percent use of most palatable forage species, or retain a minimum 6-inch stubble height of hydric greenline species, whichever occurs first, where riparian goals and objectives are not being met.		
Mineral Resources	Objective	2147	Evaluate abandoned mine areas, specifically Golden Gate and Antimony, for reclamation opportunities.		
Fire Management	Objective	2148	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing the Inventoried Roadless Areas on the south and east side of the management area. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.		
	Objective	2149	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas and Forest administrative sites to reduce wildfire hazards. Create and then maintain a defensible fuel break upstream from and around the community of Yellow Pine by using a combination of mechanical and prescribed fire treatments to manage stand densities, stand structure, and fuel loadings. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.		
	Objective	2150	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.		

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Guideline	2151	Coordinate with the Payette National Forest to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	2152	Complete the Townsite Act acquisition for Yellow Pine Cemetery.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	2153	Evaluate road networks for opportunities to reduce sediment delivery, increase user safety, and provide for fish passage, with emphasis on Forest Roads 440 and 447.
	Standard	2154	New roads shall not be built except to replace existing roads in RCAs or directly repair human-caused damage to TEPC fish habitat in streams unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats.
Scenic Environment	Standard	2155	Meet the visual quality objectives as represented on the Forest VQO Map, and where indicated in the table below as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

Sensitive Travel Route Or Use Area	Sensitivity Level	Visual Quality Objective								
		Fg			Mg			Bg		
		Variety Class			Variety Class			Variety Class		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
East Fork South Fork Salmon River	1	R	PR	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 413	1	R	PR	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 416W to Hennessy Meadow	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	M
Forest Roads 440, 440A	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Yellow Pine, Golden Gate, Ice Hole Campgrounds	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 073, 074, 093	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 096, 097	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Johnson Creek	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM